



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

2 45 0270 3568



LANE MEDICAL LIBRARY STANFORD

ical report ... on the last
and death of Kalakaua I.
Woods, J. W.

R
703
K1W8
1891
LANE
HIST

LANE

MEDICAL



LIBRARY

HISTORY OF MEDICINE
AND NATURAL SCIENCES

AMERICAN BOOK NOTE CO. 17002



MEDICAL REPORT

TO

Hon. John A. Cummins

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

ON THE

Last Illness and Death

OF

KALAKAUA I,

King of Hawaii

PRINTED ON BOARD
U. S. FLAGSHIP CHARLESTON,
1891.



LANE LIBRARY

U. S. FLAGSHIP CHARLESTON,
At Sea, *en route* to Honolulu, H. I.,
January Twenty-sixth, 1891.

HON. JOHN A. CUMMINS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Kingdom of Hawaii :

Sir :—Deeming it to be my duty, I herewith present for your information, a full account of the last illness, and death of His Majesty, Kalakaua I, King of Hawaii.

The first symptoms of His Majesty's illness occurred at Santa Barbara, California, which place was reached, on the return from the Southern California tour, on the morning of the 4th of January. His Majesty had eaten a moderate breakfast, had received the mayor of Santa Barbara and a few representative citizens on the special car, and was subsequently driven to the Arlington. Here a small reception was held, and the mayor proposed an afternoon ride to view the points of interest in the town and vicinity. This was declined on account of fatigue which was considered only natural, as His Majesty had been for two nights deprived of needed sleep and rest by reason of dinners, a reception, and attendance on the opera at Los Angeles. Retiring to his room as soon as possible, His Majesty slept the whole afternoon, only rising for dinner, and retiring as soon as dinner was over. Admiral Brown noticed, during the day, that the King's mind was dull, and that he was not in a normal condition.

On the morning of Monday, the 5th inst., an excursion was made, with the mayor and others, to Coopers ranch, distant twelve miles from Santa Barbara. The same conditions being noticed by Admiral Brown as on the previous evening, he requested Dr. McNulty, one of the entertaining party, to ride in the carriage with His Majesty. During the trip, a constant disposition was manifested to fall asleep, and both on the way, and in viewing Mr. Coopers beautiful estate, an entire indifference to all that was shown him. At luncheon he indulged in no conversation, fell asleep repeatedly, but when aroused, was coherent, though sluggish in his speech. Returning, he also repeatedly fell asleep, he could not keep his cigar lighted, and had great difficulty in expectoration, those near him finding it necessary to wipe away the saliva.

His Majesty's condition was now such as to demand medical attention, and Dr. McNulty was requested to act in his medical capacity. In addition to symptoms already mentioned, Dr. McNulty noticed a distinct loss of power over the right side, making him fearful of hemiplegia. Free purgation, which was at once instituted, relieved these symptoms, and, on the following morning His Majesty was pronounced better, though intellectual

MADE IN U.S.A.

dullness and somnolence persisted. During the day, Tuesday, he remained quietly in his room until evening, when he attended a reception and ball for a brief period, retiring at 10 p. m.

It is to be noted that both Admiral Brown and Colonel Macfarlane, most earnestly urged His Majesty not to make the excursion to Cooper's ranch or attend the ball and reception, their efforts being seconded by Dr. McNulty's professional opinion, but without avail; and only succeeded, by the most energetic pleading, in cancelling an engagement to luncheon on Tuesday, at the Hot Springs, distant 12 miles from Santa Barbara, where he was to be entertained by old Honolulu friends, Mr. and Mrs. Warren.

Wednesday, the 6th of January, the royal party returned to San Francisco accompanied by Dr. McNulty as a matter of precaution, and it was noted by Admiral Brown that His Majesty somewhat brightened up and seemed to be in a degree himself again, during the journey which was accomplished by noon of the 7th of January, when the party reached the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Dr. McNulty remained in attendance on His Majesty until Saturday, when, after giving advice and prescribing appropriate medicines, he took his leave.

His Majesty was not seen professionally again until Tuesday, the 13 inst. when Medical Inspector G. W. Woods, U. S. Navy, was requested by Rear Admiral Brown to inquire into the King's condition, and by His Majesty solicited to remain in attendance. On this day he was in a lethargic condition, rather than comatose, and when aroused was able to engage in conversation coherently and intelligently, though the mental processes were slow. A dinner party was to be given on this evening by friends to whom His Majesty was specially devoted, and, on Wednesday evening, he was to be introduced into the Masonic order of "The Mystic Shrine," attendance on both being considered imperative, and no argument would serve to alter his determination.

On Wednesday morning succeeding the dinner, he dressed as usual, and, after a light breakfast, eaten in silence, seated himself in a chair before the fire, and sank at once into a deep sleep, which lasted most of the forenoon. On awaking he was urged not to contemplate going through the proposed ceremonial of the evening, and his serious condition was explained to him as a reason for this urgency, viz: that there was probably a suppressed secretion of the kidneys, due to disease of those organs, and a commencing uraemic condition, that caused great apprehension. His only answer was to the effect: "I must go, and nothing shall prevent me from going." During the day, he slept constantly, and indulged in no conversation. When roused, his only

79404

thought was of the evening ceremony, and he would murmur, "I must go, I must go to the shrine." Recognizing that His Majesty would persist in his purpose, and forcible opposition was out of the question, an attempt was made to prepare him for the ordeal. Up to this time, only the remedies prescribed by Dr. McNulty had been employed. Now, free catharsis was produced, which somewhat relieved his lethargic condition, and at 8 p. m. a glass of coca wine, (Vin Mariani), with a bowl of bouillon were taken, which gave him considerable energy. At 8:30 the Masonic committee appeared to conduct him to the Temple, and His Majesty was placed more especially in charge of his old friend General Diamond, who promised that His Majesty should be submitted to no shock or fatiguing ceremonies, and should be back at his apartments within an hour, which promise was faithfully kept. Instantly on his return, His Majesty was put to bed, and sank into a deep sleep, after a diuretic remedy had been administered.

On Thursday morning, His Majesty insisted on going to the breakfast table, where he occasioned great alarm to Colonel Baker by refusing to respond to questions, dropping his knife and fork, and with difficulty taking food in the intervals of short periods of sleep. Being summoned, I at once had His Majesty placed in bed, and got from him, reluctantly, an assurance that he would remain there, and submit to orders and treatment. The action of the kidneys was in a degree suppressed, and the small quantity of urine passed was found to be highly albuminous. There was no evidence of dropsy in any form, either anasarcal, or of the cavities; the tongue was thickly coated; there were slight febrile symptoms, and a lethargic condition, having a tendency to pass into coma; the heart was evidently largely hypertrophied, and the liver contracted, a condition probably due to cirrhosis. The diagnosis was interstitial nephritis with uraemia, for which condition remedies were given to act on the hepatic system, bowels, skin and kidneys.

As the day, (Thursday, January 15th), progressed, the cerebral condition became more distinctly comatose, and from this time His Majesty ceased to converse, his words being whispered with difficulty, and his recognitions brief and imperfect. In the afternoon Colonel G. W. Macfarlane and Consel McKinley, at my request, consented to a consultation, and A. F. Sawyer, M. D., an eminent consulting physician of San Francisco, and Professor W. B. Taylor, of the University of California, were summoned. After a careful examination of the patient, both diagnosis and treatment were approved: and from this time onward, until the day of His Majesty's death, the gentlemen were twice daily, at least, in consultation with me, every symptom closely watched, and

careful consideration given to changing conditions and alterations of treatment.

During Friday, the 10th, there was but little change noticed. His Majesty on several occasions called for his pipe, and took a few puffs—his last smoking—sitting on the edge of his bed in a semi-comatose condition. He also insisted on rising from his bed, in response to the action of his medicine. Good action of the bowels, skin, and kidneys had now taken place, and was easily maintained. A singular feature was noticed in an intermittent loss of power over the right arm. No trouble in protruding the tongue, and in a straight line, was observed.

Saturday morning, febrile symptoms were manifested with flushed cheeks, stronger pulsations in the carotids, but the most careful physical examination could not determine any intercurrent inflammation, and the fever, which lasted to the end, with increasing respiration, but without dyspnoea, was attributed to cerebral irritation, with possibly serous effusion. During the day, occasional uraemic convulsions of a slight character occurred, principally manifested on the right side.

From Friday morning His Majesty was abundantly fed with milk, both alone and in the form of punch, and previously with broth, and rice, tea and cocoa. Although the skin was now acting profusely, the kidneys were secreting to the extent of 30 ounces in 24 hours, which gave great encouragement, yet the urine was still highly albuminous.

On Sunday, His Majesty passed small quantities of blood from the bowels, which was supposed to be hemorrhoidal. The comatose condition was noticed as increasing, although all the emunctories were working perfectly to relieve the system of urea. Cups were applied on either side of the spine, from the nape of the neck to the sacrum, and over the kidneys. Occasional uraemic spasms. Toward evening, there was another sanguinous stool, and urine was passed in considerable quantities, involuntarily. At noon all medicine was stopped, save an occasional diuretic dose, as perfect action of remedies had been obtained. Small quantities of milk and milk punch were administered at short intervals.

Monday, Jan. 19, almost complete coma with hissing stertor, uraemic odor of breath, and pupils sluggish. Urine and feces passed involuntarily; no blood in latter. Temperature varying from 100 to 102 degrees, respiration 28, increasing in the night to 32. During the evening, as there seemed to be no hope that His Majesty would survive, or that he would recover consciousness, communion services, according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal church, was held in his presence, of which His Majesty was, of course, unable to partake. The service was conducted by the Reverend F. H. Church, and holy

communion administered to Colonal Baker, Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Price and Mr. C. V. S. Gibbs, warden of Trinity; Colonel Macfarlane, Senator Whitney, Consul McKinley and Dr. Woods, being also present. The Reverend Mr. Church remained in the hotel all night, hoping for some return of consciousness, when His Majesty might be able to receive.

On Tuesday morning, it was plain to see His Majesty could not survive many hours. Deglutition had become difficult, and his strength was only maintained by brandy and glycerine trickled into his mouth from a drop tube. It was noticed that there was no evidence of paralysis on this day, either in tongue or arm. The breathing toward noon was labored and stertorous, and 32 to the minute, the temperature rising at one time to 104, and then sinking rapidly to 100.5. The body was covered with a clammy perspiration, and the heart beat feebly and rapidly, all giving evidence of the failure of the vital powers, and that the end was drawing near.

At this juncture, the Reverend J. Sanders Reed commenced to recite, in impressive tones, comforting passages from the scriptures, which was continued to the end, varied by the singing of hymns, the Reverend Mr. Church leading. At the last, this service was changed to prayer, all kneeling, the words of devotion mingling with His Majesty's last breath.

At 1:30 p. m. the breathing became very labored, and increased to 56 respirations per minute, the extremities were cold, the heart's action almost imperceptible. Gradually the respirations diminished, and at 2:35 p. m. Tuesday, January 20, 1891, His Majesty, Kalakaua I, of the Kingdom of Hawaii, ceased to exist.

There were present at this moment at the bedside, on the right of His Majesty, Reverend Mr. Reed, Colonel Macfarlane and Admiral Brown; on the left, Colonel Baker, Kalua and Kahikina; and at the foot of the bed, Mrs. Swan, Consul McKinley and Medical Inspector Woods. Grouped around were Lieut. Dyer, Hon. C. R. Bishop, Mr. Godfrey Rhodes, Judge Hart, Senator G. F. Whitney, Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Price, Mrs. J. Saunders Reed, and the Hon. Claus. Spreckles.

At 6 p. m. the body was embalmed by Dr. J. E. Williams, under my personal supervision, by injection from the aorta, which afforded an opportunity of inspection of some of the viscera without their removal from the body. The heart was found greatly hypertrophied, there was evidence of slight pericarditis, and the aorta and its branches were atheromatous, suggesting the possibility of capillary rupture within the cranium, as complicating the cerebral uraemic symptoms, which had been before considered. The liver was contracted, and distinctly cirrhotic. Other organs could not be examined without a complete autopsy, which was opposed. No effusions were found in the cavities.

At 11 a. m. of Wednesday, January 21st, His Majesty's body, dressed in plain evening dress suit, was placed in the casket, gloves embroidered with the royal arms upon his hands, and the ribbons and cross of the order of Kamahamaha I. with the star of Kala'aua upon his breast.

At 1 p. m. of the same day, the body was transferred to Trinity chapel, and to the care of the U. S. Military authorities, being attended by Colonel Baker Consul McKinley, Lieut. Dyer, and Medical Inspector Woods.

As regards Admiral Brown, Colonel Macfarlane, and Colonel Baker, words would be superfluous in commenting on the sorrowful interest and affectionate regard displayed by these gentlemen so closely identified with His Majesty; but I must specially refer to the devotion manifested by the Honorable D. A. McKinley, Hawaiian Consul at the port of San Francisco. Mr. McKinley was tireless in his attendance, night and day, from the first moment that His Majesty's illness was declared to be a grave one, in spite of constant acute suffering, on his own part, from rheumatism; and Mrs. McKinley joined with her husband in sympathy and kind services.

Finally, I feel it my duty to express my earnest appreciation of the services, and the kind and loving attention bestowed by His Majesty's Hawaiian servants upon their sovereign. It was perfect in its character—such as no foreign servants could have given, rendering the presence of the trained nurse almost superfluous—and both soothing and comforting in the highest degree, their native words, at last, being all His Majesty could comprehend.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. W. WOODS,

Medical Inspector,

U. S. Navy.

LANE LIBRARY

LANE MEDICAL LIBRARY

To avoid fine, this book should be returned on
or before the date last stamped below.

--	--	--

**Photomount
Pamphlet
Binder**

Gaylord Bros., Inc.
Makers
Stockton, Calif.
PAT. JAN. 21, 1908

R
703
K1W8
1891
LANE
HIST

